THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF OUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XIII. GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1828. No. 4.

CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at *Two Dollars* per annum, in advance—or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if not paid within the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for *One Dollar*, and for each continuance after, *Twenty-five Cents*. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, residing near Hagerstown, Md. a Negro fellow named

JIM HALL.

He is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well built but not fleshy, pretty good features, very good teeth, which he shews much when speaking or laughing, remarkably small head, bends forward when walking, and is a fast walker; no marks recollected about his person. His clothing were pretty well worn, viz: a black super cloth coat, blue cassimere pantaloons, a coat and pair of pantaloons of grey home-spun cloth, and white hat. He went away with three other Negroes, and it is supposed that he and a boy belonging to Mr. John Waggoner, separated from their companions somewhere about Gettysburg, Penn. Mr. Waggoner's boy is about 18 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, spare made, thin visage, long nose and a little stoop shouldered—wore a frock coat. Mr. W. offers $100 for his apprehension. The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing said Negro, and giving immediate notice by mail, that I may get him again.

He ran away on Saturday night the 18th inst.

JOHN HARRY.

Hagers-town, Oct. 30. [12.] 3t

Fresh Goods.

WM. E. CAMP.

HAS just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with, and is now opening, a most splendid assortment of GOODS, consisting of almost every article of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, China, Glass, and Queensware.

His assortment of Fall and Winter Goods is superior in quality & quantity, to any purchase he has ever brought to Gettysburg, and has been judiciously selected and purchased entirely for CASH. Being determined to sell low, either for *Cash* or *Country Produce*, he invites the public generally, to call and examine his stock.

Gettysburg, Oct. 14. tf

N. B. He returns thanks for past favors, and requests those whose accounts have been standing some time, to call and discharge the same.

FOR SALE—A FARM,

SITUATE in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William M'Clellan, David Byers and others, containing

173 Acres and 63 Perches

of PATENTED LAND, on which are a **Dwelling-House, new Stone Bank Barn, a** good spring; with a sufficient quantity of Meadow and Timber-land. The contemplated Turnpike from Gettysburg to Hagers-town, will pass through the premises. The Farm will be shewn to any one wishing to purchase, by

DAVID WILSON.

Sept. 23. tf

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE FARM,

SITUATE in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Joseph Lindsey, dec'd, Robert Galbreath, Chas. Smith and others, containing

191 ACRES,

more or less, on which are erected a large two-story brick Dwelling house, with a brick Back Building, log Barn, log Stable, Blacksmith shop & Waggon shed, with an Orchard, &c. There are 50 Acres in Clover. The back building has been newly shingled; the Barn newly put in order; and the fences in

The terms, which will be moderate, can be ascertained on application to *John Hersh, Sen.* Gettysburg.

MARTIN KELLER.

Oct. 28. tc

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at the next session, for an Act to incorporate the *Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company*.

GEORGE WINCHESTER, *President.*

Oct 7. t1J

FOR RENT,

A BREWERY,

IN excellent order for carrying on the Brewing business. For information apply to T. STEVENS, Esq.

Gettysburg, Oct. 21.

TAVERN STAND,

FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber, Guardian of the minor children of Daniel Mark, deceased, offers for Rent

THAT EXCELLENT

TAVERN STAND,

late the property of said deceased, about three miles from Gettysburg, on the Baltimore Turnpike. The house is a large two-story building, with a Kitchen attached to it, Stables Sheds, Oat-house, &c. with a large yard, in which are two never-failing wells, with new pumps therein. The Property will be Rented for one or more years.

☞ If not Rented privately before *Saturday the 29th inst.*, it will on that day be Rented, by Public Outcry.

GEORGE TROSTLE.

Nov. 4. 3t

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at PRIVATE SALE, a

VALUABLE FARM,

situate in Latimore township, Adams county, adjoining lands of George Sheffer, Henry Stouffer, and others, containing

150 ACRES

of PATENTED LAND. The improvements are a large two-story

Stone Dwelling-House,

Log Barn, Log Stable & Spring house, and other out-buildings, with a good orchard. There are about 100 acres of the above tract cleared, and in a good state of cultivation; the residue in good Timber. The terms will be moderate. CATHARINE COX.

Oct. 28. 5t

CROSS-KEYS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken the TAVERN STAND formerly occupied by P. HEAGY, Esq. next door to the Banking house, in East York street, Gettysburg. He promises, by strict attention to his business, to render all as comfortable as possible, who may favor him with a call.

JOHN ASH.

April 15. tf

DAVID HEAGY,

CABINET-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has on hand, and will constantly keep at his establishment, in West-York street, Gettysburg, a general assortment of the most fashionable and durable

FURNITURE;

which he will warrant equal in quality, if not superior, to any offered in this place—consisting in part, of

Grecian winged and plain Wardrobes,
Gothic pedestal-end & plain Sideboards,
French and plain Bureaus,
Ladies' and gentlemen's Secretaries & Book-cases,
Pillar and claw dining, breakfast, and card Tables,
Plain do. do. do.
Ladies' Work-stands,
Shaving and candle Stands,
Cribs, Bidetts, Cradles, portable Writing Desks;

and a general assortment of *Bedsteads*, of cherry, maple, and stained woods, richly finished—all of which will be sold as cheap for Cash, or Country Produce, as they can be purchased of the same quality, at any other place.

He will also attend to the making of

COFFINS;

having the public hearse, he has provided himself with a HEARSE, superior in neatness to any in the place, for the conveyance of Corpses to the place of sepulture.

Gettysburg, Sept. 2. tf

BANK OF GETTYSBURG, Nov. 4, 1828.

THE President and Directors of this Institution, have this day declared a Dividend of

3 PER CENT.

on the capital stock paid in, which will be paid to the stockholders, on or after the 10th inst.

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Cashier.*

Gettysburg & Petersburg TURNPIKE.

THE Managers of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Road Company, have declared a Dividend of

1 PER CENT.

for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on or after the 1st of December next.

WALTER SMITH, *Sec'y.*

Nov. 11. 3t

CLOVER MILL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he has erected a CLOVER MILL, at his place of residence, in Menallen township, on Oppossum Creek, formerly known by the name of "Gilliland's Mill"—and it being now in complete operation, he will be able to attend to all who may favor him with their custom.

JOSEPH LATSHAW.

Nov. 11. 3t

AGRICULTURAL.

In order to disseminate extensively the numerous advantages which flow from the developement of new resources and valuable improvements in the Agricultural World, it is reasonable to presume that a medium for the accumulation and distribution of practical knowledge in Pennsylvania, must prove of the first importance. A periodical publication devoted to these purposes, if conducted with spirit and industry, cannot prove otherwise than eminently useful.

Under these impressions, the Publishers have determined on offering to the agricultural community THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE, as a repository of useful information; satisfied they cannot render to their country a more valuable service, or better contribute to its permanent prosperity, than in subserving, as they hope to do, its agricultural interests.

In furtherance of their views, the publishers solicit original contributions on *Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural and Domestic Economy, &c.* and the co-operation of agriculturalists and the friends of Agriculture throughout the country.

PROSPECTUS.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE is designed to contain information drawn from authentic sources, relative to the improvement and management of remarkable Farms, sources of manure, number and kind of Stock, farming utensils, labourers, dairies, &c. AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS; drawings and descriptions of useful inventions; critical notices and reviews of such publications as may tend to the interests of the Husbandman; improvements in the breed of Domestic Animals; accounts of such Foreign and Domestic trees, shrubs, vines, plants, seeds and grains, as are considered necessary or useful for subsistence, comfort or ornament, with information relative to their treatment, growth, requisite kinds of soils, &c.; and in short, whatever may tend to increase the product of the soil, and advance the Rural Economy of the country.

Insertion will always be given to such Reports, Addresses and Papers, as may be communicated for publication, by the several Agricultural Societies of this and other states.

A LAND REGISTER will contain as far as practicable, a list of farms, which are now, or may hereafter be, For Sale, account of their size, situation, quality and such other particulars as may be deemed useful.

Space will be afforded for the SOLID and STERLING BEAUTIES of LITERATURE, the useful Arts and Sciences, Chemistry, state of the Markets in the principal Sea Ports, &c. &c.

The TERMS are $5 per annum, payable in advance. A reference to any known individual in Philadelphia, will render the payment in advance optional with the individual subscribing.

Edited by

THOMAS G. CLARKE.

Philadelphia, Nov. 11.

☞ *Subscriptions to the above Magazine, will be received at this Office.*

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on *Monday the 1st day of December next*, a two-story

BRICK HOUSE AND LOT,

in the borough of Gettysburg, between the Public Offices and the Bank, on York-street.—ALSO,

6 OUT-LOTS,

containing from 1 to 5 acres each—all in good order.—ALSO,

Thirty Acres of WOOD-LAND,

laid out in Lots of Five Acres each, two miles from Gettysburg, on the Baltimore Turnpike, adjoining land of John Black.—ALSO,

Horses, Horse-gears, Plough, Harrow, &c. &c.

Sale to begin at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises, when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

JOHN HERSH, SEN.

Nov. 11. ts

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Hamiltonban township, on the 4th inst. a Mulatto Boy, named

Sam Jones,

between 9 and 10 years of age. The above Reward will be given for his apprehension—but no thanks or charges.

All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring said boy—or the law will be enforced against such as do.

SAMUEL KNOX.

Nov. 11. 3t

THE CONTEMPORARY,

A Weekly Cabinet of the Belles Lettres, Embellished with Engravings.

ON the first of January next, a work with this title will be commenced in Philadelphia. It will be handsomely printed in the Super Royal Quarto Form, and be published every Wednesday. It will be devoted to polite literature, criticism, the fine arts, general intelligence, poetry, &c. The original department shall be occupied by writers of respectable talent, and the best selections of foreign journals and domestic magazines shall be sought after. Sickly sentiment and puerile verse will be excluded its columns. This journal will be one of a pure literary character. It will be under the superintendance of a private club of literary gentlemen in Philadelphia, of high character, some of whom are well and creditably known to the public. The editorial department will be filled by a gentleman of muchresearch and acknowledged intelligence. The work will certainly commence with the first week in January. The terms of subscription will be two dollars, payable in advance.—Address JOHN K. BUCKINGHAM, Philadelphia.

Mountpleasant Volunteers!

TAKE NOTICE, that an ELECTION for one Captain, one First and one Second Lieutenant, for said Company, will be held at the house of Samuel Swope, in Bonaughtown, on *Saturday the 6th of December next*, between the hours of 10, A. M. and 6, P. M. JACOB SANDERS, B. I.

Nov. 19. te

From Niles' Register.

MISERIES OF THE TARIFF.

The following is from the Savannah Mercury—one of the most valuable and best conducted papers in the south:—

"Previous to the passage of the tariff of 1824, the southern negroes were clothed in English or Welch plains, which cost 87½ cents to $1, per yard. Since that period, our northern brethren have furnished an article equally as good for 50 cents per yard.

"In 1815-16, coarse cottons sold for 25 cents per yard. Then came the 'diabolical tariff,' and the same kinds of goods were lowered to 9½ cents.

"In 1818, Muscovado sugar sold as high as 16 cents per pound. Now, in 1828, under the operation of the 'ruinous tariff,' it sells for 9 cents.

"In 1822, coffee sold for 28 cents per pound. Now, under the 'unconstitutional tariff,' we are compelled to pay 15 cents for the same article.

"In 1815, cut nails sold for 15 cents per pound. But such is the effect of 'the unjust and oppressive tariff,' that our market is well supplied at 5 cents.

"During the two or three years next preceding the tariff of 1824, cotton bagging repeatedly rose above 35 cents. In the fall of 1822, it was as high as 60 cents per yard! Then came 'that monster, the tariff,' and *cotton bagging now sells at 23 cents per yard!*

"In this way has the 'consumer been taxed for the benefit of the manufacturer!' Thus have the 'people of the south been oppressed; been ground down to dust and ashes;' been made the 'tributaries of northern monopolists,' by the '*arbitrary*,' '*unconstitutional*' acts, the '*infernal machinations*,' of a '*tyrannical Administration!*'"

☞ Thus far the "Mercury;" we add other items and some plain remarks.

In 1823, white lead was 13 dollars per cwt. but in 1825 and since, has brought less than 11 dollars, because of the 'accursed tariff' in 1824.

Sulphuric acid sold for 7 cents per pound, before 1820, when a 'ruinous' duty of *three per cent. per pound* was laid upon it, and is now selling at *four cents*.

All the salts and chemical preparations, sold in our apothecary shops, and used in our factories by our mechanics, have fallen fifty per cent. since the 'iniquitous tariff of 1824.' Allum has declined from several cents to 3 or 4, per pound, because of the same 'infernal tariff.' And all can be supplied in any quantity.

Gunpowder has tumbled down from 45 cents to 20, or less, on account of the 'rascally tariff;' and Mr. Dupont's works alone, employ more tonnage in the transportation of salt-petre and sulphur, than was employed in the transportation of gunpowder to the United States before it was *prohibited* by the better quality and reduced price of our article. Considering the length of the voyages, (to and from the East Indies,) the tonnage required to supply these works only, with saltpetre, is equal to 1,000 tons employed in the European trade—all because of the 'grasping avarice of American manufacturers!'

Shot was selling at 10 cents per lb. by the quantity, before the 'monopolizing tariff' encouraged the erection of towers—and now the 'unconscionable manufacturers' will supply twice as much as is wanted at 7½ cents per pound.

The price of refined salt-petre was 10 cents and upwards, before it was taxed *three cents per pound*, by the 'scandalous tariff,' of 1824—and now the consumer is compelled to pay 7½ cents for it.

Copperas, before the said 'abominable tariff' of 1824, sold for six cents per pound; since then, the domestic manufacturers are '*extorting*' 3 *cents for it*.

Window glass cost 15 dollars per 100 feet, before the 'pick-pocket tariff,' and now sells for five dollars, and bears transportation from Pittsburg to Boston or Charleston.

We might add a hundred other articles, if we had time to collect them.

Executions.—By a law lately passed by the Legislature of Connecticut, criminal executions are to be inflicted privately in that state for the future.—This is a salutary, though severe provision, and we hope it will be adopted in other states. There is something peculiarly appalling in dying alone and in secret, unsupported by the excitement and preparation of a public execution, which will, we doubt not, have influence in deterring from crime.

A caution to Nurses.—A beautiful and interesting child, the infant daughter of a gentleman at the west end of the town, became one day extremely disobedient. The usual schemes of the nurse to pacify the child were unavailing, and in an unhappy moment, she rushed to a dark cellar with her charge in her arms. The sudden transition from light to darkness, coupled with some terrifying expressions, was too much; the little innocent shrieked wildly and sunk on the shoulder of the nurse in helpless idiocy, deaf and dumb! Mr. Curtis, the King's aurist, was applied to, and after a considerable period had elapsed, symptoms of returning reason appeared. She has now also recovered her powers of speech and hearing. *London Standard.*

Slander.—The Senate of New-York has refused to strike out of the revised laws of that state, this clause: "Words charging any female with a want of chastity, shall be deemed actionable in themselves." Ayes 8, Noes 14. The section therefore remains, and the probability is it will become a law in New-York, that a woman whose character has been sullied by slander shall have a remedy against the slanderer, without being compelled to prove special damages.

INTERESTING DEVELOPEMENT.

(Continued.)

FROM THE CHARLESTON PATRIOT.

TO THE PUBLIC.

When I found myself called upon on a recent occasion to reply to a writer in the Winyaw Intelligencer, under the signature of "Union," I was well aware, that by impugning statements, which could only have been derived from *one* of the South Carolina Delegation in Congress, I should probably bring before the public, the real author of all the charges which had of late been so industriously circulated against his colleagues. In exposing to the world the source of these accusations, I felt that I should do a simple act of justice to my colleagues, and render an acceptable service to the public. It is true that I was at no loss myself as to the individual from whom alone these charges could have emanated. I knew of course that none but a member of the delegation could pretend to be aware of the measures proposed, or the sentiments expressed at a private meeting among themselves in the city of Washington, and I must be permitted, in justice to my colleagues, to add, that there was but one individual in the delegation, whom I could suspect of having given publicity to the unguarded expressions which may have fallen from his colleagues in the course of free and friendly intercourse. The letter addressed to me, therefore, in the last Winyaw Intelligencer, under the signature of *Thomas R. Mitchell*, has excited in my bosom neither surprise nor indignation. In the mere disclosure to the world of the name of the accuser, every thing has been accomplished which was necessary to the vindication of the delegation.

Mr. Mitchell does indeed attempt to separate himself from the anonymous writers who had assailed the delegation. For the grave and serious charges preferred by those writers, he has substituted others of a very different character; and after having given currency to the heaviest imputations against his colleagues, he now affects to consider himself as "forced to speak" upon a subject which he had not even contributed to bring before the world. He tells us, "that he does not even know the author of Union;" and that *his statements* were communicated only "to a few of the most enlightened and *confidential* of *his* constituents, with no view that *they should criminate others*—still less that they should be *published, &c.*" But while Mr. Mitchell has taken to himself my denunciation of the authors of the charges against the delegation, he has not attempted to explain how the sentiments and opinions expressed by his colleagues at a private meeting in Washington, have come to be the subject of public discussion. He has not told us, how charges impugning the conduct of his colleagues on that occasion, could have found their way into the public prints, except through the agency of Mr. Mitchell himself, or his confidential friends. He has not told us, how it has happened, that during his late canvass (if report speaks true) his own claims to a re-election were openly supported on the ground, that he alone had been faithful to the Constitution, while most of his colleagues were plotting "a dissolution of the Union." I feel that it is unnecessary to press this point further. No one can fail to award to Mr. Mitchell whatever credit he may be entitled to for having brought before the public the proceedings of his colleagues at Washington, whether those proceedings shall be considered as censurable or otherwise; and if it shall appear that those proceedings have been grossly misrepresented, it will be for him to explain the source of these misrepresentations.

I shall now proceed to show what the charges preferred against the delegation *were*, and what they *now are*—from which it will appear that Mr. Mitchell, when brought before the bar of the public, has not only abandoned almost every one of the charges originally preferred against his colleagues, but very adroitly substituting others *of a different import*, has attempted to withdraw the public attention from the true character of the accusation and of the accuser. No one will deny that the charge heretofore preferred against the South Carolina delegation, consisted substantially in this, that they *had held a meeting at my house in Washington last winter, immediately after the passage of the Tariff law, for the purpose of devising plans to effect a separation of the States*—the several plans proposed for that purpose were at the same time plainly set forth, and "the final determination adopted," distinctly stated. The following were the [illegible] of these plans, as set forth by the writers in question:

1st. That it was *proposed* and "the determination finally adopted," that the members on their return home, should make every effort "*to inculcate such doctrines as would induce the people to agree to and advocate a separation of the States.*"

Such was "*the substance*" of the accusation which I was specially called upon to *admit* or deny. It will be seen at once, that its *very essence* consists in imputing to the delegation *the design of effecting a* DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION, and that this was *the true object* of a meeting held at my house in the City of Washington, "called," *as it was said*, "to consult upon measures to be pursued as regards the Tariff law." If, instead of assuming this imposing form, the accusation had consisted in imputing, (as Mr. Mitchell has attempted to do,) to certain members of the delegation the expression of particular opinions, (which, whether correct or incorrect, have no bearing whatever, either on the character of the meeting, or the "determinations adopted,") I should not have troubled the public with one word upon the subject. Having publicly denied that the meeting at my house in Washington, had any other object than to consult about the measures proper to be pursued in relation to the Tariff; having denied that any proposition was made "to dissolve our political connexion with the government," either by "the withdrawal of the members," or in any other mode, I had certainly a right to expect that some attempt would have been made *to sustain these charges*, or that their falsehood would have been acknowledged.

But while Mr. Mitchell makes no attempt whatever to sustain these allegations, (which as I have shown could only have originated with himself and friends) while in fact he does not even pretend that the object of the meeting in question was "a dissolution of the Union," or that it was even "determined" to persuade the people, "to agree to a separation of the States," he turns aside, and attempts to detail *the conversation* of several members of the delegation, and makes up a new issue, whether certain sentiments were or were not expressed by particular individuals?—The mere statement of the case, demonstrates the injustice of the accusation heretofore preferred against the Delegation. But as Mr. Mitchell has thought proper to prefer *other charges*, and to introduce casual remarks said to have been made by myself and others, on the occasion alluded to, it becomes necessary to take some further notice of his statements.

Considering the character of all free *conversations*, the utter impossibility of stating them fully and accurately, it is with unfeigned reluctance that I find myself constrained to follow Mr. Mitchell, in his course. But, it is impossible to submit to the misstatement of my own remarks; there is no alternative left, but to give as full an account of what was actually said, as can now be furnished by my own recollection and that of my colleagues, whose statements (as far as they have as yet been received) are subjoined. It was alleged by the writer of "Union," that a proposition was submitted, "that the members should abandon their seats in Congress, return home, *and thereby end all political connexion with the Government.*" I denied that any such *proposition* was *submitted to the Delegation or decided by them*, and in this denial it will be seen that I am fully sustained by the statements of every member of the delegation. Mr. Mitchell, however, dropping entirely the most essential ingredient in the accusation, the avowed purpose of adopting this measure "*in order* to put an end to all further political connexion with the Government," now asserts, that *a proposition* was *made* by one of our members "that *we* should formally secede from Congress, return home, and say to our constituents, that our services were no longer of any use."—Now, it will be seen from the annexed statements, that the facts are, that one of the delegation, [Mr. Hamilton] without proposing that the members should "formally secede," or submitting, indeed, any *proposition* whatever on the subject,—merely expressed *his own individual inclination* to pursue that course, not as a measure that was to dissolve all political connexion of "South Carolina with the Federal Government," but simply because, in Major Hamilton's opinion, (now the tariff had passed) his services in Washington were no longer of any use. It appears that every member of the Delegation was opposed to the course the Major had determined to pursue, and yet Mr. Mitchell seems, even now, to shudder at the fearful responsibility which was nearly thrown upon him, "of remaining alone in Washington in opposition to the views of the whole Delegation."—The next point that requires notice is, Mr. Mitchell's new version of the charge, that the members "formally determined to induce the People to agree to, and advocate a separation of the States."—Here Mr. Mitchell seems to admit that no such "determination" was ever made,—nay he does not pretend that even any "proposition" to that effect was submitted, thus acknowledging the entire want of any foundation, in truth, of the most material of all the charges preferred against the delegation. But he tells us, that certain *other propositions* were submitted (by whom he does not state,) none of which it seems, however, were finally agreed to, but which, together with all the other plans, were *finally abandoned at my instance*,—lest any increase of excitement in South Carolina might prove injurious to the election of Gen. Jackson." Thus, then, it would appear, from Mr. Mitchell's own showing, that, so far from it having been agreed *to excite the People* so as to induce them "to agree to a separation of the States," it was finally determined to allay the excitement. As I presume I am not the individual alluded to, as having made the propositions described by Mr. Mitchell, it is not incumbent on me to notice them further. I cannot refrain, however, from saying, that without admitting that Mr. Mitchell has stated these propositions correctly, it is difficult to conceive what censure he desires to attach to any one, when he charges him with proposing "a free communication with the principal men in his district on the subject of the Tariff"—or that the members should communicate with each other "on the state of the public feeling"—or even that they should "meet at Columbia,"—unless, indeed, the object of such a meeting had been (as Mr. M alleges) for the purpose of devising and maturing *some plan of action for the State Government*"—which the statement of Col. Drayton conclusively disproves.

Mr. Mitchell has next thought proper to impute *to me personally* the expression of certain opinions with regard *to the power and resources of the State*, which, from *the connection in which they are placed* with certain observations attributed to Mr. M'Duffie, leaves no doubt of the design to represent me as *advocating a separation of the states*. As the expression of these opinions constitutes the *only offence* specially laid to *my charge* either by Mr. Mitchell or his friends, I think proper to give it a special notice. I deny, then, that I made *any one of the observations attributed to me*. It will appear from the statements of Col. Drayton and Maj. Hamilton, that the remarks which Mr. Mitchell *thinks proper to attribute to me*, were actually made by one of those gentlemen. The public will thus see what reliance is to be placed on Mr. Mitchell's statements, when designed, as this unquestionably was, deeply to implicate the conduct of an individual. But, while I thus relieve myself from the only charge which has been preferred against me, personally,—if it will afford Mr. M. or his friends any gratification to know my opinion on the subject, I will say to them, that I concur entirely with Major Hamilton in the belief that the Federal Government possesses no power to coerce a Sovereign State by enforcing an unconstitutional law at the point of the bayonet,—and I rejoice, for the sake of the Southern States, and the liberties of my country, that it is so. I rejoice "that the standing army is a mere handful of men,"—that "no Southern [or any other] militia will ever consent to take up arms against our people," and that our gallant brethren of Virginia and North Carolina "will never permit the passage of troops through their territories for the purpose of subjecting South Carolina." And if any *Carolinian feels* or wishes it to be otherwise, I envy him neither his feelings nor his patriotism.

With regard to the charges brought forward against Mr. M'Duffie, I will only say I heard no such remark as that attributed to him by Mr. Mitchell. Mr. M'Duffie, however, is too capable of defending himself to need any assistance from me. I now take leave of this subject. No one can abhor a newspaper controversy more than I do. I was constrained in the first instance to appear before the public, or to submit to the imputation of having had a meeting of the South Carolina Delegation *at my own house* for the purpose of *devising plans for a separation of the States*. In putting down that imputation, I have been charged with having uttered sentiments on that occasion, which it will be seen never passed my lips—and that too in connexion with a proposition that was never made. I have felt it to be a duty to myself and to the country, to contradict these statements. The true objects, nay the patriotic character, of the meeting at my house in Washington, has been now established beyond all controversy, and as to the correctness of the sentiments expressed by the several members of the Delegation, that is a matter for their own constituents. As far as regards my [illegible] seen that not *an act has been done*, nor *a word uttered*, which "the most malicious slander, unprincipled as it is," can succeed "in distorting into a sentiment hostile to the Union," inconsistent with a just "reverence" to the Constitution, or an entire devotion to the interests, the honor and the welfare of South Carolina.

ROBERT Y. HAYNE.

Mr. Monroe.—It appears by an address which the citizens of Albemarle, (Va.) have made to the public, that the final blow has been struck upon the property of Mr. Monroe, and that in consequence, houseless and penniless, he has left that neighborhood, and we suppose the State. We have for some time understood that this result was inevitable, and that he would be obliged to leave a place which has been his residence for fifty years. It is not, therefore improbable that he has or may become a resident of this city, where also resides one of his daughters, married to Samuel L. Governeur, Esq. The late neighbors of Mr. Monroe in Albemarle, evince a general friendship and sympathy for their venerable friend, and have not seen, without efforts to arrest it, the calamity which has separated Mr. Monroe from them. They have made a strong appeal to the citizens of that section, as well as our country generally, accompanied with minute and interesting facts, showing the pecuniary sacrifices made by Mr. Monroe, during half a century of public service at home and abroad. It is yet the object and the hope of the citizens of Albemarle, that Legislative aid will be extended in a case fraught with so much personal hardship, not in the way of a grant or a pension, but as a remuneration for losses actually sustained by Mr. Monroe, while in the public employ. Of the validity of these claims upon the Government, or in relation to them in any wise, we are not prepared to say any thing, other than that it must be the wish of every generous heart, to see them examined promptly, and interpreted most liberally and kindly. Venerating, as we do, all that devoted race of Revolutionary patriots, of whom Mr. Monroe is among the last, we are anxious that, amid the general prosperity and universal happiness diffused by their labors, their last days should be their best days. As New-Yorkers, too, we cannot but be affected with the spectacle of an aged patriot leaving his native State, and coming among us for bread. "*An old man, broken with the storms of State, has come to lay his bones among you!*" — *N. Y. Nat. Adv.*

The project for holding a convention to nominate a Jackson successor to Governor Shulze, does not get along so smoothly as was anticipated. Secret hostilities have long existed between the two great factions, which compose the Jackson party in Pennsylvania, & have more publicly manifested themselves since the great triumph of the thirty-first of October. The question is now no longer whether Adams or Jackson shall rule, but whether the Van Buren or the Calhoun party shall use the General. The nomination of a Governor in Pennsylvania will have an important influence on this contest. The Van Buren party are determined that the new Governor shall not be a Calhoun man, and the Calhoun men will endeavor to prevent the nomination of a tool of Martin Van Buren. This controversy will throw much difficulty in the way of the proposed convention, both parties being confident that this nomination will indicate their respective strengths in Pennsylvania. So that after all the blusterings of the Jacksonites, Mr. Shulze will quietly enjoy the term of nine years.

Pittsburg Gaz.

Ejectment suits have been commenced in the United States' Court, by the Hon. *Edward Livingston*, to recover lands in this county, claimed under the late *John Nicholson*. It will be remembered that, all the lands conveyed by him to land companies and individuals, after a certain time, were subsequently claimed and taken by the state; and Commissioners were appointed to sell them. The suits now commenced are intended to *try the legality* of the state proceedings, and will be one of the most important *legal contests* that has ever agitated Pennsylvania.

Carlisle Volunteer.

The fare in the Steam boats, from New York to Albany, is reduced to 75 cents; distance about 150 miles.

AN ACT

Concerning small Notes for the payment of Money.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That from and after the 1st day of January next, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, or body corporate, with the intention to create or put into circulation, or continue in circulation, a paper circulating medium, to issue, circulate, or directly or indirectly cause to be issued or circulated, any note, bill, check, ticket or paper, purporting or evidencing, or [illegible] evidence, that any sum less than five dollars will be paid to the order of any person, or to any person receiving or holding such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, or to the bearer of the same, or that it will be received in payment of any debt or demand, or that the bearer of the same or any person receiving or holding the same, will be entitled to receive any goods or effects of the value of any sum less than five dollars; and that from and after the said 1st day of January next, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, or body corporate, to make, issue or pay away, pass, exchange or transfer, or cause to be made, issued, paid away, passed, exchanged or transferred, any bank note, bill, ticket or paper, purporting to be a bank note, or of the nature, character or appearance of a bank note, or calculated for circulation as a bank note, of any less denomination than five dollars.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That any and every person and persons and body corporate, offending against any of the provisions of the first section of this act, shall forfeit & pay for every such offence the sum of five dollars, to be recovered by any person suing for the same, as debts of like amount are by law recoverable, one half for his own use and the other half for the use of the overseers, guardians or directors of the poor of the city, county, district or township within which such offence shall have been committed.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no such note, bill, check, ticket or paper mentioned in the first section of this act, shall be held or taken to be void or of null effect by reason thereof, but all suits and actions may be brought and sustained on such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding; and in such suits or actions, if the same shall be determined in favor of the plaintiff, judgment shall be rendered for the principal sum due on such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, together with interest thereon, at the rate hereinafter provided for, and full costs.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the drawer and acceptor of any such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, and every person or body corporate who shall indorse, or in any way put his or their name upon the same, shall be liable to pay to any holder thereof, together with the principal sum expressed therein, interest thereon, to be calculated at and after the rate of twenty per cent. per annum, from the time when such note, bill, check, ticket or paper was first issued, and that without any demand upon the drawer or acceptor, or any endorser or party to the same.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That any person or persons, or body corporate, who shall have paid away, passed, exchanged or transferred any such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, shall be liable to any holder thereof, and shall pay to him or her, together with the principal sum expressed therein, interest thereon to be calculated at and after the rate of twenty per cent. per annum, from the time when such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, was first issued, and that without any demand on the drawer or acceptor or any endorser or party to the same.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in the trial or hearing of any suit or action which may be brought upon any such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, if the time when the same was first issued shall not be clearly proved, then the same shall be deemed and taken to have been first issued one year before the bringing of such suit or action, and interest shall be calculated thereon, at the rate of twenty per cent. accordingly.

SECT. 7. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That so much of the fifth section of the act passed the eleventh day of April, 1827, entitled "an act to establish a bank in the county of Lebanon and for other purposes," as prohibited any bank incorporated by this commonwealth from receiving after the first of September last, any notes of banks not authorised by the laws of this state of a lower denomination than five dollars, be and the same is hereby suspended until the first of January next; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth to cause this act to be published immediately after its passage in at least one newspaper in each county in which a newspaper may be published, for the space of one month, and for the space of one month immediately previous to the 1st of January next, and to forward a copy of the same to each of the Prothonotaries of the respective courts in the several counties of this commonwealth, to be by him put up in his office, and to be read on the 1st and 3d days of each term in open court for the ensuing year.

NATH. MIDDLESWARTH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DANIEL STURGEON,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED, the twelfth day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

J. ANDW. SHULZE.

Nov. 25, 1828. 4t

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, NOV. 26.

☞ We owe an apology to "W. P. P." for inattention to his communication. We have only to plead the hurry and bustle of an electioneering campaign. We hope to hear from him again.

Rail-Road.—The Engineers appointed to explore a Route for a Rail-Road from Philadelphia to Chambersburg, by the way of Gettysburg, are now engaged in this county—we believe, in Franklin township.

We last week gave Mr. MITCHELL's very interesting letter on the subject of *Disunion*. In course, we this week give Mr. HAYNE's reply to the same—and shall, next week, give the statements accompanying Mr. Hayne's communication.

The Presidential Election.—We have, during the past week, observed in a number of journals in different parts of the country, paragraphs which have a squinting at a probably different result of the election for President, from that which is apparent from the received returns. This is founded upon a supposition, that the votes of Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, may be given to some one* who may be more a favorite with them, than Gen. Jackson has been; and that this change may draw so many votes from Gen. Jackson, as to prevent his election by the Electors—and throw the election once more into the House of Representatives of the United States—where, by compromise, he might be defeated.

We cannot suppose, that any serious intention to bring about such a result, exists in the minds of any who are not rendered desperate by their defeat.—The voice of a majority of the people of the United States has certainly been expressed in favor of Gen. Jackson—and we regret the fact; but we would not wish to resort to any means but such as are honorable, and consistent with the purity of our institutions, and the tranquility of our country, to prevent his attainment of the Presidency. Any attempt, therefore, to effect a different result, by compromise, or otherwise, from that which is certainly called for by the clearly expressed voice of the majority, would certainly be frowned upon by every patriot.

We opposed his election, because we conscientiously believed him unfit, from his temper and qualifications, to be the Ruler of our Republic; but a majority having clearly decided in his favor, we submit—and hope, that our fears of danger to the country, from his election, may be ill-founded.

*The names of Chief Justice MARSHALL and WM. H. CRAWFORD have been mentioned.

There appears to be, already, considerable speculation about the probable candidate of the Jackson party, for the next Governor of this State. There appears to be a party in favor of, and one opposed to, the re-election of Governor SHULZE. The names of H. A. MUHLENBURG, of Reading; GEORGE B. PORTER, of Lancaster; JACOB SPANGLER, of York; ISAAC D. BARNARD, of Chester; SAMUEL POWER, of Beaver; WM. WILKINS, of Pittsburg; and SAMUEL WORKMAN, of Washington county, are also mentioned. We rather incline to the opinion, at present, that Gov. SHULZE will be their candidate.

The second session of the 20th Congress will commence at Washington City on Monday next—and the Legislature of Pennsylvania will meet on Tuesday next.

Mr. Ingham.—The account of the death of this gentleman, copied from a Harrisburg paper, by us, two weeks since, is incorrect. He has been very ill, but by the last report, was convalescent.

☞ The vote, in New York, for Presidential Electors, is 18 for Jackson, and 16 for Adams. We had incorrect information last week. The electors choose the two additional ones—which will give Jackson 20.

We have no other State returns this week, than we had last week. The majority for Jackson in Ohio, is 4,501. Indiana is yet doubtful.

Legislative Proceedings.—The "Argus" and "Statesman" are published once a week at Harrisburg—and promise a faithful report of the proceedings of the Legislature.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Silvanus Jenkins, Capt. Allen, arrived at New York on the 15th inst., London papers to the 10th, and Liverpool to the 11th October, inclusive, were received. The most interesting intelligence to this country, says the Gazette, is the fact of the continued and progressive advance in grain.

The news from the Russians is any thing but favorable to their prospects. It will be seen by our extracts, that they were about to make a retrograde movement. One fact is mentioned which shows that they must have had some very severe fighting—the sick and wounded are said to amount to between 30,000 and 40,000 men!

There was an evident anxiety in the public mind in England, with regard to their relations with Russia, and there were various rumors in circulation, calculated to create a belief that there would be a rupture between the two countries. With reference to the blockade of the Dardanelles, the 'Sun' holds the following language:

"That Russia has blockaded the Dardanelles, or any other passage or port belonging to Turkey, there cannot be a doubt, so far as her rights as a belligerent are simply concerned, but when Russia had waived those rights, under peculiar circumstances, she cannot be allowed to re-assume them without the previous consent of those who were interested in their previous relinquishment, and must be equally interested in their subsequent resumption. It is upon this point alone that Russia has either committed an error or provoked remonstrance, if not hostility. If Russia foresaw that the exercise of her fleets in the Mediterranean, of all the rights of war, would not be welcome to other nations—perhaps not tolerated by them—then, indeed, it showed her dexterity and apparent self-denial in waiving the exercise of such rights.—But it cannot now be allowed to her to resume at pleasure what she was compelled to waive through necessity. We should not at all be surprised to hear, if the Russian fleet insists upon blockading the Dardanelles, that Admiral Malcolm, in the due exercise of his discretion, should bring about another event as "untoward" as that of Navarin."

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11.

Letters from Vienna, which appear entitled to credit, announce, quite positively, that the siege of Shumla has been raised, and the Russians in full retreat from before that formidable position. They are further described as experiencing considerable embarrassment in the removal of the sick and wounded soldiers who amount to the distressing number of between 30 and 40,000 men. The anxiety for the next accounts of the proceedings of the Emperor Nicholas and Count Woronzoff is very great. If Varna should be successfully defended, or the Russians much crippled by the carnage of an assault upon 20,000 or 30,000 Turks, behind even impaired fortifications, there is no calculating what may be the consequences to the invading army, even should the capture of Varna close the present campaign.

A Turkey Mail arrived on Thursday with accounts from Constantinople to the 12th, (a few letters to the 14th) and from Smyrna of the 4th of September. Their contents may be thus briefly stated:—The capture of the small port of Bourgass, on the Black Sea, is confirmed; it was, however, only two hours in possession of the Russian squadron; the inhabitants assembled from all parts of the surrounding country, and having driven in the Russian outposts, the whole of the troops re-embarked. The Sultan remains at Constantinople; and it is now stated that the standard of Mahomet will not be unfurled, as the Tartars have brought intelligence from the frontiers, that the Russian soldiers are in such a miserable state, from the climate and disease, and the want of food, that they are unable to withstand the furious sorties of the Turkish garrison. A reinforcement of 10,000 men, with a supply of provisions, is ordered to proceed to Varna; and the report was, that the fleet would proceed to raise the blockade of Varna, and cut off the chance which the Russian armies have in passing into winter quarters by their transports to Odessa.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Letters from Constantinople of the 10th ult. state that the Turks were occupied busily in fitting out a fleet for the purpose of attacking the Russian squadron before Varna; it is also said the Russians have retreated from Shumla.

The managers of the Colonization Society, state that there are now more than four hundred free people of color ready to embark for Africa—they only wait the ability of the society to furnish means. The owners of more than two hundred slaves, have also expressed a willingness to liberate them the moment the society will convey them to Africa.

The following gentlemen have offered to give the society one hundred dollars a year for ten years, so soon as the number of contributors shall amount to one hundred.

Gerrit Smith, Esq. of Gharleston; Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Newark, N. J.; John T. Norton, Esq. Albany, N. Y.; E. F. Backus, New Haven, Conn.; a gentleman in Mississippi; Matthew Carey, Esq. Philadelphia; Jonah Bissel, Esq. Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. Carey has annexed no condition to his subscription—but contributes for the good, and because of the good, of the society. *U. S. Gaz.*

March of Improvement.—The establishment of a Cherokee paper, as well as the invention of an alphabet in that language, are goodly signs of increased light among these natives of the forest. What is still more astonishing in their career of improvement, is, the appearance of an Executive Message from the principal Chiefs of the Nation to the General Council; a state paper containing some wise suggestions touching the policy of their commonwealth. In one particular, this document is worthy of notice to the legislators of Maryland: it recommends that *the names of voters should be registered.* We are as decided friends of universal suffrage as any body else; but we conceive some enactments will soon be necessary to preserve the purity of our elections, and restrain the imposition so often practised at our polls, of illegal and spurious votes. Men who have no local habitation and name, and who are as transient as blue jays, are flitting among us during our contested elections, and perchance too from neighboring States, ready to swell the votes on either side, as they may be acted upon by the demagogues of the day.

Hagerstown Herald.

Spain.—We understand, says the N. York Daily Advertiser, that private letters from Spain, among other information, state there is some prospect of the re-establishment of the Cortes, under certain limitations or modifications.

The Grand Jury for this County have found an indictment for a libel against Theodore Lyman, Esq. for publishing some days back in the Jackson Republican of this city, that the Hon. D. WEBSTER was included by the President in the charge of treasonable projects against "certain federal leaders."

Boston Patriot.

DIED,

On Wednesday morning last, Mr. JAMES MAGINLY, of Hamiltonban township, in the 68th year of his age.

On the 12th inst. at Mount St. Mary's Seminary, near Emmittsburg, Md. of pulmonary consumption, the Rev. JAMES A. LYNCH, Professor of Mathematics in that Institution, aged 26 years.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Sold at Public Sale, on the premises, on *Saturday the 13th of December next,*

A PLANTATION

or Tract of Land, late the property of ROBERT WILSON, deceased, containing 230 ACRES, more or less, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Thaddeus Stevens, Abdiel M'Allister, and others; about 150 acres are cleared, of which 20 acres are good meadow, and upwards of 40 acres in clover; the rest well timbered. The improvements are a good

Log House and double Log Barn, with Sheds, waggon shed and corn-crib; a good well of water at the door; a spring and spring house convenient; an apple orchard, and other fruit trees. The Turnpike Road leading from Gettysburg to Baltimore, runs through said farm. The fences in good repair.

A sufficient title will be given. Any person wishing to view the property, will be shewn it, by the subscriber, living thereon. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

JOHN WILSON, *Ex'r.*

Nov. 25. ts

☞ If not sold on said day, it will be Rented for one year, from the 1st of April next.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale a Valuable

LOT OF GROUND,

situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county. The improvements are a

Log Dwelling-House and Smith Shop,

all in good order, and in a very good situation for a Blacksmith, and situated convenient to John Keefer's Public House, on the Baltimore Turnpike Road. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

ANDREW MILLER,
at the Two Taverns.

Nov. 25. 4tf

RETAILERS Of Foreign Merchandise.

BY the fifth section of a supplement to an Act entitled an Act laying a duty on Retailers of Foreign Merchandise, it is made the duty of the respective City and County Treasurers to publish annually, in November, a list of all persons returned to them as Retailers of Foreign Merchandise, designating those that have, and those that have not, taken out Licenses within their respective Cities and Counties.—The following is published in pursuance of said section:

List of Retailers within the County of Adams, who have taken out Licenses:

JOHN CARL,
H. B. DENWIDDIE,
D. & H. SHRIVER,
JACOB SPANGLER,
CHRISTIAN BISHOP,
WM. ALBRIGHT,
JOHN M'KNIGHT,
PHILIP LONG,
GEORGE WILSON,
JOHN MILLER,
SIMON BECKER,
JACOB HAFLEIGH,
JOSEPH O. THOMPSON,
JOHN BARNITZ,
JESSE HOUCK,
GEORGE ARNOLD,
ABRAHAM KING,
HENRY SANDERS,
WM. HILDEBRAND,
FOX & HENRY,
GEORGE MYERS,
JOHN GORLEY,
DAVID MIDDLECOFF,
JESSE CORNELL,
PETER BEISEL,
THOMAS M'KNIGHT,
CHRISTIAN HEMLER,
W. & F. HAPKE,
GEORGE BANGE,
ENOCH SIMPSON,
SAMUEL WRIGHT,
CHRISTIAN PICKING,
PHILIP MILLER,
T. J. COOPER,
WM. E. CAMP,
C. J. SHOWER,
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
GEORGE SWOPE,
WM. GILLESPIE,
ROBERT SMITH,
M. C. CLARKSON,
JOHN M'ILHENNY,
FAHNESTOCK & BITTINGER,
DAVID WHITE.

Persons returned as Retailers in said County, who have not taken out Licenses:

THOMAS WILSON,
BLYTHE & JOHNSTON,
H. & C. BARNITZ,
JOHN ARNOLD,
HIRAM BOYD,
L. DILL & SON,
JOHN BROUGH,
CATHARINE DURBORROW.

☞ Retailers that have not taken their Licenses, are requested to lift them within the present month.

WILLIAM. S. COBEAN,
County Treasurer.

Gettysburg, Nov. 25. 3t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 23d day of December next,* to wit:

The account of Col. Wm. Knox, administrator, with the will annexed, of *Magdalena Adams,* deceased.

The further account of John Faller and Peter Brickner, Executors of *Jacob Kuhn,* deceased.

The further account of John Aulabaugh and John Hostetter, Executors of *David Millinger,* deceased.

The account of William M'Curdy, Administrator of *Barnabas M'Sherry, Jr.* deceased, who was acting Executor of *Barnabas M'Sherry,* deceased.

The account of Harman Wierman, Administrator of *Sarah Wierman,* deceased.

The account of Hannah Blakely, Executor of *William Brannan,* deceased.

The account of Stephen Wible, Administrator of *Mary Wible,* deceased.

The account of Christian Picking, Administrator of *John Nitchman, Sen.* deceased.

The account of William F. Bonner, Administrator of *Thompson T. Bonner,* deceased.

GEORGE ZIEGLER, *Reg'r.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 22, 1828 } 4t

STRAY COW.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Mountjoy township, on the 18th inst. a Red and White COW, [illegible] marks. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. DAN'L LINEHARD.

Nov. 25. 3t

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAIL ROAD.

PROPOSALS for the graduation of about eight and a half miles of this Road will be received at the hotel of Mr. Joseph Talbott, Fredericktown, Md. from the 5th to the 10th of December. This portion of Road extends from the western base of the Chapel Ridge to the western base of the Catoctin Mountain, comprehending the "Point of Rocks," on the northern margin of the Potomac River. It will be divided into suitable sections for contract.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for the construction of the masonry which may be requisite. It is expected that strangers will accompany their Proposals with testimonials of character and capacity.

The Superintendant of the Road will attend and give such information and explanations as those disposed to contract may desire.

S. H. LONG, President
Board of Engineers.

Baltimore, Nov. 25.

Domestic Attachment.

Nicholas Swingle, vs. *James Beggs and Caleb Harlan.* } Domestic Attachment in the Common Pleas of Adams county.

THE subscribers, Trustees in this Domestic Attachment, give notice, that they will meet at the house of James Gourley, in the borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, on the 16th *day of January next,* when and where they require all persons indebted to the defendants, or either of them, to pay and deliver to us, all sums of money and property, due and belonging to the said defendants, or either of them; and also, all Creditors of the said defendants, or either of them, to deliver to us their respective accounts and demands on said day.

N. B. Some claims were presented to former Trustees, which were not properly authenticated, and cannot be received or allowed, unless presented anew, with the proper proof.

THOMAS C. REED,
WM. M'CLELLAN, Jr. } Trustees.
THOS. J. COOPER,

Nov. 25. 3t

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

I WILL offer at Public Sale, on *Friday the 12th of December next,*

A FARM,

situate in Frederick county, Md. containing 186 Acres of Land, of an excellent quality; a large proportion of which is heavily timbered. This farm lies in the fork of Monocacy and Piney creek, adjoining lands of John M'Kaleb, John Harris, Wm. Harris, and the heirs of Jacob Sheets; about equi-distant between Emmittsburg and Taneytown, (not more than 6 miles from either.) The improvements are a

Log House and Barn,

a good stone spring-house, and a large Apple and Peach Orchard.—I deem it unnecessary to say any thing in favor of this property, as persons who wish to purchase will inquire, and know that there has been as good crops raised on this place as any in the county. The Terms, which will be liberal, will be made known on the day of sale.

MATTHIAS STEIGERS.

Nov. 25. ts

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on *Friday the 5th day of December next,*

A certain Tract of Land,

containing 207 Acres, more or less, situate in Frankford township, Cumberland county, adjoining lands of Daniel Rex, Samuel M'Dowell, Peter Stoneberger, and others, and has thereon erected a two story

Log Dwelling-House

and Kitchen, and other back buildings, a double Log Barn, a DISTILLERY, and a good Orchard—all in good repair.

Any person wishing to purchase, can have a view of the property, by applying to Alexander Kerr or Peter Stoneberger, of the same township.

HENRY LOGAN,
ANN LOGAN,
Adm'rs. of James Logan, dec'd.

Nov. 25. ts

N. B. If not sold on said day, or previous, it will be Rented for one year.

The Officers of the Hunters-Town Company,

AND the Treasurer, and Constables holding Warrants in their [illegible] are requested to meet at the house of John Brough, on *Saturday the 6th of December next.*

JOHN GRAFT.

Nov. 25. 3t

The Parterre.

UTILE—DULCE.

FOR THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

FROM A MANUSCRIPT POEM,

(By a Youth 18 years old.)

—"Remember time is on the wing,
And flies like lightning past;
That nought on earth again could bring
The day before the last.

And, Oh! whatever be thy part,
Let this thy mind control—
The day of duty is but short—
Thou hast a living soul.

Remember HIM who died for thee,
Whose blood can fully save;
Who suffered death upon the tree,
And visited the grave.

Canst thou forget IMMANUEL kind,
Who came from worlds of light,
To heal the sick, restore the blind,
And make the crooked straight?

Oh! bear in mind the bitter groans,
The gall, the smarting rod,
The bleeding side, the crown of thorns,
The dying moans of GOD.

The temple's vail was rent in twain;
The graves gave up their dead;
And darkness o'er creation came,
When JESUS bow'd his head.

And shall not we, the worms of earth,
The shadows of a day—
Vile wicked sinners from our birth,
Our gratitude display? W. P. P.

FROM THE SALEM COURIER.

THE STARS.

Yes—bright and glorious are ye yet,
In unalloy'd and stainless light;
Like gems around the coronet
That gilds the dusky brow of night.
High—high above the darken'd earth
Your mystic course hath ever been,
Shedding the same pale radiance forth,
Upon the dim abode of men.

Earth's glories pass—her proudest things
Give token of their sure decay—
The shade of final ruin clings
Around the beautiful and gay.
The tower that guards the monarch's form
Is number'd soon with visions past—
The oak that battles with the storm
Lays down its verdant head at last.

But there ye shine—in light and love,
As pure as at creation's dawn,
When through the glorious realms above
Your anthem hail'd the rising morn!
The chance and change of human ill
Affect ye not—nor stain of crime;
But there ye shine in beauty still,
Unsullied by the wing of time.

The earth has much to lift us up
Beyond its scenes of care and strife,
And mingle in our bitter cup
The foretaste of a happier life;
But nought of all created things
Hath power like yonder starry sky,
To lend the soul ethereal wings,
And lift the chainless thought on high.

THE ROSE—BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

I saw a rose in perfect beauty; it rested gracefully upon its stalk, and its perfume filled the air. Many stopped to gaze upon it, many bowed to taste its fragrance, and its owner hung over it with delight. I passed it again—and behold it was gone—its root had withered; the enclosure which surrounded it was broken down. The spoiler had been there; he saw that many admired it; he knew it was dear to him who planted it, and beside it he had no other plant to live. Yet he snatched it secretly from the hand that cherished it; he wore it on his bosom till it hung its head and faded, and, when he saw that its glory was departed, he flung it rudely away. But it left a thorn in his bosom, and vainly did he seek to extract it, for now it pierces the spoiler, even in his hour of mirth. And when I saw that no man who had loved the beauty of the rose, gathered again its scattered leaves, or bound up its stalk which the hands of violence had broken, I looked earnestly at the spot where it grew, and my soul received instruction. And I said, let her who is full of beauty and admiration, sitting like a queen of flowers in majesty among the daughters of woman, let her remember that she standeth upon slippery places, "and be not high minded, but fear."

Indulgent Parents.—The wise man says,—"foolishness is bound up in the heart of a child, but the rod of correction shall drive it far from him." Very indulgent parents (I mean those who blind their eyes to the follies of their offspring) should consider, that if this correction is not administered at home, their children will not escape it when they go abroad into the world.—That discipline which is omitted in the nursery, will be imposed in active life—and too often applied in the penitentiary. I look with an eye of pity upon a spoiled child, and with commisera- [illegible] that the time will soon come, when a father's or mother's fondness will have no power to absolve its misconduct; [illegible] will severely reprehend those bad habits, that audacious deportment, that rudeness of language and conduct, which were pardoned or thought pretty in childhood; and by its inexorable laws punish those gross immoralities, the seeds of which have been matured by parental indulgence. I commiserate the parents, because I foresee that every improper indulgence—every omission to correct where correction is due—will even to them be severely retributed.—The fond parents can spare the rod—can conceal its fault, or can pardon or protect the little culprit; but a father's partiality and commendation of his children cannot, if they are ill educated, obtain for them the respect of the world; nor can a mother's tears avert the rod of public justice, should their children practise those things when of age, which have so frequently been passed over as venial in childhood.

Every one remembers Æsop's fable of the young man going to the gallows, who, meeting with a woman in the way, bit off her ear. On being reprimanded by the spectators, he replied: "This woman is my mother. When I was a small boy, I stole a knife and carried it to her; if, instead of concealing my crime, she had whipped me severely, and made me return the knife and beg pardon of the owner, I should not now have been going to the gallows." Reflect parents, what must have been the feelings of such a mother!

Minds the most congenial, and seemingly formed to coalesce in the sweetest union, may sometimes, by missing the precise moment of explanation after a slight misunderstanding, separate forever. Let us learn a lesson from this fact, which may be useful to the proudest heart and the most delicate sensibility—that there is no pride so high, nor delicacy so refined, as to be above the aid of mutual concession. How many blossoms of happiness have been shaken from the tree and died prematurely, and how much sourness has been engrafted in their places, merely from the want of such timely sacrifices.

"It is a dangerous habit—because it leads to superstition—to be continually inquiring, why a particular event happened at a particular time; or why it came at all. But, believing as we do in the overruling providence of God, we cannot doubt that every event, proceeding from him, was designed by infinite goodness, and directed by infinite wisdom.—I have no reason to think, that my life has been marked by any peculiar circumstances; yet, in looking back upon it, I think I can perceive some good purpose intended or produced by every disappointment or trouble which has befallen me. My first serious impressions were received in sickness; and if they have been preserved or deepened, it has been by repeated attacks of disease. I am certain if I had enjoyed a life of uninterrupted health, I should have been far less deserving of the esteem or affection of my friends. I wish to bring myself, and you, and all my friends, to such a perfect confidence in the goodness of God, as to submit with patience and even cheerfulness, to the discipline of life. I am sure that we are never nearer to happiness, than when we can speak of the afflictions of life, and, from trust in God, can add, "that none of these things move us."

A Practical Lesson.—The other morning a young chimney sweeper was seated upon an ale-house bench, and in one hand his brush, and in the other a hot buttered roll. While exercising his white masticators, with a perseverance that evinced the highest gratification, he observed a dog lying on the ground near him. The repetition of "poor fellow, poor fellow," in a good-natured tone, brought the quadruped from his resting place. He wagged his tail, looked up with an eye of humble entreaty, and in that universal language which all nations understand, asked for a morsel of bread. The sooty tyrant held his remnant of roll towards him, but on the dog gently offering to take it, struck him with his brush so violent a blow across the nose as nearly broke the bone. A gentleman, who had been, unperceived, a witness to the whole transaction, put a sixpence between his finger and thumb, and beckoned the chimney sweeper to an opposite door. The boy grinned at the silver, but on stretching out his hand to reach it, the teacher of humanity gave him such a rap upon the knuckles with a cane as made him ring. His hand tingled with pain, and tears started from his eyes, when he asked what that was for? "To make you feel," was the reply. "How do you like a blow and a disappointment? The dog endured both!"—This was a good practical lesson, the record of which will have better effect than a volume of ethics.

The Moral Influence of Oysters at Home.

"Moral!—physical you mean," says some one, who has found oysters nourishing and medicinal. "No, I mean [illegible] the terms, not however, to the exclusion of their physical influence upon a weak stomach, or a husky chest. Indeed, it was their medical virtues which first made me acquainted with their moral influence. It happened in this way. I was once in the habit of supping out oftener than was quite agreeable to a 'certain person' at home. Not that I kept bad company, or bad hours; I did not, nor was I intemperate, but she maintained that she had too little of my company. There was some truth in this; but as no other fault was imputed or implied, it had no effect. I was expected in a wide, though select, circle; and she was welcome to accompany me, if it so plessed her. It did not please her. Well, I went on as usual, until a long succession of hot or heavy suppers deranged my stomach.—However, she did not upbraid me, but hinted gently that supping at home was the only remedy. Sup on what? said I. Why on oysters, said she. I dont like them, said I. Try them, said she. I obeyed, and slept better that night. I shall have oysters again, said I. You shall, and welcome, said she. Well; home I came between the hours of eight and nine o'clock. I shall never forget it. The night was cold and stormy.—But there was she, smiling in all her loveliness, in the snug parlor; my slippers were toasting within the fender; my own arm chair was in its own place, and the fire beaming as with conscious pleasure. The parlour never struck me before, as being compact in beauty. It now seemed a little sanctuary, calm and holy. This is home, thought I.—She saw the effect, and rang for the oysters. There was no table set out: but a tray was set upon her work table. On the dish lay eighteen unopened oysters and a new oyster knife. I can't open, said I. Try, said she. I did; and laughed at my own awkwardness.

"Next night 'twas the same,
"And the next, and the next."

The oysters were sadly mangled, but they were so sweet in their own liquor! However, I soon became a capital hand at opening them, and got proud of my dexterity. What was the effect? Why a confirmed habit of staying at home, an improved tone of stomach, a perfect domestic happiness."

A poor simple Highlander, who last week made his appearance at Stirling store, and purchased a cart of lime, met with an adventure sufficiently untoward and provoking, but fortunately, nowise disastrous. Donald had no sooner got his cart well filled, than he turned his own and his horse's head to his dear Highland hills. He had not, however, got far beyond Stirling Bridge, when a short shower of rain came on. The lime began to smoke. Donald, supposing it to be nothing more than a whiff of mountain mist, proceeded on his way, regardless of the descending torrent; ever and anon bestowing a smart whack on the bony posteriors of his Rosinante, to quicken his pace. At length Donald became enveloped in a cloud; and no longer able to see his way before him, he bethought him it was time to cast a look behind, and was not a little amazed to discover that the whole cause of annoyance proceeded from his cart of lime. It was on fire—but how, was beyond his comprehension. He stopt his horse and stood still, in hopes that the rain would quench the intruding element. Remarking, to his own astonishment, that this was only adding fuel to the flame, he actually drove the cart to a stream at a short distance, and taking his spade, began busily to shovel the water on the smoking load. This speedily brought Donald's difficulties to a crisis; for his steed, unaccustomed to the heat, which threatened to divest him of his tail, began now to exhibit tokens of open rebellion. Besides, seeing his cart was in danger of being burnt to a cinder, and not knowing but the horse might take it into his head to commence burning too, he was resolved the bewitched load and "puir beast and braw bit cart," should instantly be disunited. He accordingly unyoked the impatient animal, and immediately hurried the smoking lime into the stream, triumphantly exclaiming, as the hissing mass yielded to the overpowering element: "the de'il's in her if she'll burn now." *Stirling Ado.*

A sailor boy on board of his Majesty's ships, who had been for several years on a foreign station, and had hardly ever been ashore, asked leave last week to have a trip by land, and accordingly proceeded to Alverstoke, where, for the first time in his life, he witnessed a funeral. He was evidently very much surprised at the ceremonial, and when he returned on board at night, he could talk of nothing but what he had seen at the church-yard. "Why what d'ye think they do with the dead corpses ashore?" said he to a shipmate—"How should I know," said the other. [illegible] plied Jack; "but they put 'em up in boxes and directs 'em."

[illegible] of a voyage to the China Sea, that at Saigun, in Cochin China, there are no fire engines, and that, in cases of conflagration, to prevent fire from spreading, the adjacent houses are prostrated by means of elephants, "one of those powerful animals being sufficient to level with the ground any common building in the country." Their mode of proceeding is to push their heads against the object to which they are directed by their drivers, by which its total demolition is speedily effected. It would not be unwise to import a few of these mighty substitutes for engine and hose, into some of our cities where the new buildings are of a loose and rickety character. *Nat. Gaz.*

The following strange and incredible story appears in the York (Eng.) Herald:—"Last week a man passed thro' York, who is subsisting upon precarious charity, and who calls himself William Leek, and describes himself as having formerly been at sea, and who is laboring under the following very remarkable affliction. There is every external evidence of a living creature, apparently the size of a rat, being in his stomach. It is incessantly in motion, except when the poor fellow eats and drinks, and then, the moment the act of swallowing commences, it may be observed to rise towards the throat, and, from the form the man's stomach assumes, it seems to be busily engaged in devouring the food he is taking.—When he drinks, on applying the ear to his stomach, a sound resembling that made by a dog or cat when lapping water, may be distinctly heard; once a month this unseen reptile, or whatever it is, secretes the food it has taken, and the effects upon the man are melancholy in the extreme. The anguish he suffers throws him into fits, in the paroxysms of which he used to tear his flesh to such a degree, that his teeth have been forced out by the gags which it has been found necessary to put in his mouth—the marks of the bites are still visible on his left, or, as he terms it, his larboard arm. He has been laboring under this singular malady three years, and the only account he can give of its origin, is the drinking, about that time, of some water out of a stagnant pond, in the fens of Lincolnshire. He says he has been in the London hospitals, and minutely examined by Sir Astley Cooper, who pronounced his case a very singular one, but for which he could prescribe no remedy. He informed us that he had had poison administered to him to the greatest extent that the faculty durst prescribe, but it had no effect upon the strange tenant of the stomach. He spoke with much resolution upon his hopes that, after his death, the opening of his body might unravel the mystery, and perhaps be of service should any other individual fall into a similar misfortune. He is obliged to take meat with him when he retires to rest, for though, while he sleeps, the motion in his stomach ceases, yet he is not allowed to repose long before he is awakened by a craving for food, which he is obliged immediately to administer. The case is certainly a most extraordinary one, and there is, from the frank manners of the man, no reason to suspect any deception—indeed, the nature of the external evidence is such as, in our opinion, to prevent its possibility. *English paper.*

Origin of Turncoat.—The Duke of Savoy took indifferently sometimes the part of France and sometimes that of Spain. For this purpose he had a *justeau corps*, or close coat, white on one side, and scarlet on the other; so that when he meant to declare himself for France, he wore the white outside, and when for Spain, he turned it and wore the red. This is the origin of the proverb *tourner casaque*, or to turn your coat. *Sportsman's Mag.*

What trifles govern the world?—A captain of a privateer, by refusing to give his daughter in marriage to the young Napoleon, laid the foundation of that imperial structure, on which the world gazed with wonder, and which all the might of Europe could scarcely overturn: 'For (says Napoleon) it is an error to believe, that a grand ambition occupied me at that period of my life; and had he not refused me his eldest daughter, I should willingly have abandoned the sword to devote myself entirely to the estate of my father-in-law.'

Incredible Barbarity.—Wood was formerly so scarce in Patagonia, and cattle so plentiful, that sheep were driven into the furnaces of limekilns to answer the purpose of fuel. We should not have dared to repeat this fact, however undoubted, if a decree of the king of Spain, prohibiting the barbarous custom, were not still preserved in the archives of Buenos Ayres. *Memoirs of Gen. Miller.*

Tea.—The consumption of tea is increasing every year. In 1823, the importation was 24,000,000 lbs., in 1826, [illegible] ending January 5, 1828—39,746,147 lbs.

The cold was so intense in Siberia last winter, that mercury remained frozen 40 days together.

From Allison's Sermons.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

"There is an eventide in human life; a season when the eye becomes dim, and the strength decays, and when the winter of age begins to shed upon the human head its prophetic snows. It is the season of life when the Autumn is the most analogous: and which it becomes, and much it would profit you, my elder brethren, to mark the instructions which the season brings. The spring and summer of your days are gone, and with them not only joys they knew, but many of the friends who gave them. You have entered upon the autumn of your being—and whatever may have been the profession of your spring, or the warm temperament of your summer, there is yet a season of stillness or solitude which the beneficence of Heaven affords you, in which you may meditate upon the past and future, and repose yourself for the mighty change which you are soon to undergo.

"It is now you may understand the magnificent language of Heaven—it mingles its voice with that of Revelation—it summons you in these hours when the leaves fall and the winter is gathering, to that evening study which the mercy of Heaven has provided in the book of salvation. And while the shadowy valley opens, which leads to the abode of death, it speaks of that love which can comfort and save, and which can conduct to those green pastures and those still waters, where there is an eternal spring for the children of God."

DEATH-BED OF THE SINNER.

What can be expected when death comes in a violent and sudden manner? Would you correctly estimate the opportunity then afforded, let this estimate be founded on facts and not vain imagination. Go and stand over the sick bed of a fellow-mortal, who has deferred repentance to that hour. See him in every stage of disease. Mark him while tortured with those fierce pains which violent disease inflicts in its first assault. With what lion strength it grapples on its victim.—And his strong nature, while yet unsubdued, struggling and buffeting amid the billows of disease. In the anguish of the first onset, he has no moment and no thought to bestow on a preparation for death. Visit him again at a subsequent period, when his malady begins to gain the mastery of his constitution, and he has no longer the strength to sustain nor the sensibility to feel such tossing, racking agonies. You see him more still and silent. What is now the spectacle? Is this comparative calm which has succeeded, the convenient season you are promising yourself? Leisurely seated by his bed side, you may there watch what is going forward and then judge. Mark how the destroyer, who has now gained the mastery, is more gradually bringing on the catastrophe. Gaze on the wan countenance of the victim as he lies exhausted and languishing. The bloom and freshness of health, are exchanged for the livid image of death. See the now imploring, now despairing eye he turns on the physician. And now be silent, while you hear the faint and hollow groans, forced by those unpitying pains which ever and anon are returning to finish their work upon him. And now again, as they subside for a little space, see him feebly wave his emaciated hand, and with exhausted strength just move to and fro his restless head. And now he reclines in quiet for a momentary respite. Nature is left to breathe and gather a little strength to bear up through another struggle.—During this little season of stillness, approach, and in a soft and sympathising tone, ask the poor soul the question, if he is enjoying that convenient, that happy season, to make his peace with God, which he used to promise himself on the dying bed. Ask him if this is such an hour as he had thought of, in which to meet the Son of Man. Oh! the iron heart cannot be found in the bosom of man, to put such a question at such a time! You know the answer he would give. And you know the agony of horror with which such a question must overwhelm his sinking spirit. If not utterly stupid, the very thought of that delusion, which made him presume on a deathbed repentance, strikes as a dagger to his heart, more envenomed than the shaft of death! Visit such a scene as this, and it will repeat in your ears, with more than earthly emphasis, that man-kind but rejected premonition of our Saviour—"in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh." Such, oh precious and deluded fellow mortal, will you soon find it, if, while in health, you continue [illegible] him. When flesh and heart shall fail you, then will you mourn at last and say, How have I hated instruction and [illegible]

Christian Spectator.

The number of persons in connexion with the Methodist Church in the United States, is 421,105.